

MOZAMBIQUE



REVOLUTION

may 1967

MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT
- FRELIMO -

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MOZAMBICAN REVOLUTION

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Information and Propaganda Department

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Editorial

"The Portuguese came one day to my village. There were PIDES and soldiers. They killed my sister, who was pregnant, opened her womb and took the child out. They killed one man, opened his stomach and put the foetus in it. And they started laughing madly. They killed many people in the village. They arrested others, including my father and my brother, 23 years old. They took them to the post, and we never saw them again. After that they burned the village. I escaped, with a brother 5 years old, because I could hide in the bush. Then I joined the armed forces of FRELIMO. I want to take up arms against our enemies. I have already participated in two ambushes against them." (Miss JOANINA MBAWA, a FRELIMO soldier stationed at the Central Military base of Cabo Delgado).

"Our life is the war. If we sleep 2 or 3 days without hearing of the war it seems that we have no life. Food, clothes, etc, do not matter to us. It is the Knowledge that in such a place the Portuguese were ambushed and defeated that gives us life. We know how to distinguish the whizzing of the weapons of the enemy. When there is a fight we are able to tell: 'Now that was our fighters who fired. Now it was the enemy who fired'. When our weapons sing, our hearts become filled with joy, because that means that the enemy is feeling our force, our children are teaching them that our country wants to be free and will be free." (KAPINGO NAMUMBI, Chairman of the local FRELIMO branch of Diancar).

"We shall never retreat. Those who were affraid or were tired of the war have already crossed the border and deserted the struggle. We shall stay here and we shall fight until our country is free." (NIKUTUME MWANGANE, Vice-chairman of Nangade Branch).

It is beautiful to see an ideal cherished intensively for a long time, take shape and be converted into reality. Especially when that ideal means freedom, peace, progress - in short, happiness - for a whole people. Moreover, when the realisation of that ideal is not accidental, does not come haphazardly but is the fruit of a common work, of the conscious efforts of thousands and thousands of men, women and children, who accept suffering sacrifices, animated by a firm will to see that dream, that they have dreamed for a long time, become concrete. It is beautiful to see the liberation of our country, Mozambique, take shape.

Life in the liberated areas is a simple life, marked and inspired by the Revolution. The morning starts at about 5 am. The people go out for their work - to the shambas, to carry water, to pound maize, to peel off the cassava, to build storehouses, to cut wood, to chop timber to build houses, etc. The guerrillas and the militias go to patrol work. The children go to schools.

The conscience of the Revolution is present in all the work, and manifests itself in the force put into all activities by the people. There is an immense number of cultivated fields in the liberated areas. In some areas, as in NAMACHUDE (Cabo Delgado) and NGAZELO (Niassa) about 80% of the land is cultivated. In some other areas production is less, due mainly to the lack of rains and to the monkeys, which devastate the fields, as for example in CUERO. But the people work with intensity, with perseverance. We know we are producing for ourselves, and not for the Portuguese colonialist "boss". And this gives us a new spirit.

There is, it is true, the problem of air-bombings. The Portuguese, unable to conquer our guerrilla forces, take revenge on the civilian population, bombing all the villages they can spot. However, the harm caused by those air-bombings is now less than at the beginning of the war, because the people know how to build anti-aircraft shelters and to camouflage themselves. The crops were destroyed by air-bombings in some areas. Our people accept this situation with a revolutionary spirit and optimism. One peasant told how last year an aircraft dropped one bomb in his field drying up the earth in an area 20 meters in diameter. "That place where the bomb fell was the one which produced the most"- he said.

In the field of education - there are in Cabo Delgado Province more than 6,000 students in the FRELIMO schools. There are only primary schools as yet, many of them in the open air. There is lack of teachers - in many zones, for example in NAMAKABA-CHINDE, there is only one teacher for more than 120 students. Material for teaching is almost non-existent: the students have to write on a blackboard with dry cassava as chalk. Instead of paper or slates they use a piece of wood, which they later scrape with a knife to erase what they wrote. Many of the students have to walk several miles to the nearest school. On the way they often have to hide themselves from aircraft. However, the number of students increases, in spite of all difficulties, and the progress they make is considerable.

In every Province, District, Locality and Circle, there are Committees entrusted with the administration of that zone, responsible for the maintenance of order, the supervision of production, organisation of the schools, direction of the militias, etc.

Everyday the guerrillas make reconnaissance, to prevent surprise attacks. When they locate the enemy, the guerrillas take the necessary steps: to assure the protection of the population in hide-outs or to prepare defenses; to inform the military base in order to prepare the intervention of a stronger guerrilla force if necessary. Other guerrillas watch the movements of the enemy. And at the right moment, the ambush takes place.

This is the reality that is today liberated Mozambique.

We have reason to be satisfied with the results we have already achieved in the struggle for the liberation of our country. Of course we shall not sleep over our successes. On the contrary, these successes encourage us to continue the struggle with even greater determination. Because they prove that, in spite of all difficulties - and they are many - the final victory is certain. Our country, our people want to be free and will be free.



Pag. 4: THE CARDINAL OF LISBON APPOINTED BRIGADIER IN THE
PORTUGUESE COLONIALIST ARMY

FRELIMO

MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT

Communiqué

NIASSA PROVINCE:

The programme of FRELIMO for 1967 is being duly executed. In the military field, that programme has envisaged the intensification of the attacks and ambushes against the Portuguese forces, aiming at widening the liberated areas. This is happening, in fact. There are nearly daily guerrilla operations extending as far as MECANHELAS, in the extreme South of this Province. The enemy suffers constant defeats - demoralised, ignorant of the terrain, unfamiliarized with the bush, surrounded by a hostile population which reveals to the guerrillas of any move that the enemy takes.

Unable to conquer the guerrillas, the Portuguese attack the civilian populations. Recently a new contingent arrived in the Eastern zone of Niassa Province. The soldiers of this contingent call themselves "THE CATS, also known as MEN WITH BLACK SCARVES." Their action is mainly directed at the people: they commit the most barbarous crimes against the population. They tie up all the Mozambicans they find in the villages - men, women and children indiscriminately - and kill them one by one, with knives, as butchers. At the same time, following a general psychological campaign, they spread pamphlets in which they say that "The Portuguese soldiers do not kill for pleasure, but for necessity".

FRELIMO forces are also growing, and are able to counter the enemy forces. It is true that some members of the people surrendered to the enemy, led by fear and scared of the brutalities they had witnessed. However, the great majority of the population continue in FRELIMO and loyal to the Revolution.

CABO DELGADO PROVINCE:

Two members of FRELIMO Central Committee, comrades LAZARO KAVAN-DAME, Provincial Chairman of Cabo Delgado, and JORGE REBELO, Secretary for Information and Propaganda, have returned from the interior of Mozambique, where they had gone on a party mission. For about one month, beginning in mid-February to mid-March, they toured CABO DELGADO Province, organizing public meetings in the regions where they passed, studying the main problems brought by the struggle and by the tasks of national reconstruction.

Our revolution is growing. The Portuguese have already lost all their initiative: each time they try to move, our guerrilla forces

intercept them, mining the roads or ambushing them. The people live in peace and freedom - their only fear is eventual air-bombings, but they have already good shelters at their disposal.

There are immense cultivated fields in the liberated areas - there is no hunger in free Mozambique. The morale of the people and of the guerrillas is extremely high - the certainty of victory animates all the fighters.

- On the 20th of March, 3 FRELIMO guerrillas on a patrol operation localised a group of Portuguese soldiers who had left the military post of MUTELELA, going towards MTENGA. The guerrillas informed our base. A guerrilla unit left the base and organised an ambush on the way where the enemy was to pass. The Portuguese were attacked with heavy and light machine guns and grenades. They had 7 killed and many wounded. One of our guerrillas was killed and one was wounded.

- On the 30th of March, FRELIMO guerrillas ambushed Portuguese soldiers in the area of CHICONONO: 5 enemies were killed.

- On the 1st of April 1967, an enemy group left VALADIM on patrol operation. On their way back, they were ambushed by a group of FRELIMO militias and suffered some casualties. Further on, they were again ambushed by the guerrillas, suffering 3 killed and 11 wounded. Our forces captured grenades and ammunition, left by the enemy on the spot when they ran away.

- On the 25th of March, a FRELIMO military unit organized an ambush in the zone between the village called "SERRAÇAO" and an enemy camping near Messalo river. The ambush was carefully planned and executed, allowing our forces to liquidate 16 enemy soldiers.

- On the 27th of March a Portuguese platoon was marching towards the NANDENDO region (MUIDUMBE). Our guerrillas were informed by the people of the movements of the enemy and ambushed them in time, at the NCHAMOMO village, 5 kms from the NAMBUDE mission. Our forces let the reconnaissance group pass by and then attacked the main column behind. 20 enemy soldiers were put out of action.

- FRELIMO militias of Tawi Branch MONFORT organised an ambush at the road between SAGAL and MUEDA. They waited several days for the enemy to pass. Finally, on the 25-3-67 a convoy of 15 vehicles passed by that place, coming from SAGAL. They entered the mined zone. The 1st car was completely destroyed and the second was seriously damaged. FRELIMO militias threw more 4 grenades inside the second car and disappeared into the bush. Some days later, some African soldiers, former puppets who were serving in the Portuguese army, deserted and joined FRELIMO military forces. They revealed to us that in that ambush 15 Portuguese soldiers were killed; 5 were seriously wounded and 6 were slightly wounded.

Easter in a Strategic Hamlet

On the 25th of March 1967, the Portuguese troops stationed in SAGAL went to the Post of MUEDA, for the Easter celebrations. On their way, near Mueda, the convoy, composed of 15 vehicles, fell into an ambush made by FRELIMO militias. Two vehicles were destroyed. The others continued on their way, after collecting the dead soldiers and the survivors.

On the Easter Sunday, the commander of the garrison of MUEDA ordered the people of a strategic hamlet next to the post, to dance for the Portuguese soldiers. Many soldiers came to watch the dancing. They came unarmed.

At a certain moment, the Portuguese soldiers started disturbing the dance. They intruded among the people who were dancing, imitating their movements, trying to ridicule them. The Mozambican who was leading the dance gave an order to stop. And, speaking to the Portuguese, he asked them to let the people dance, and not to disturb them. In answer, one of the soldiers approached him, kicked him and insulted him, saying that the whole people are bandits and that they all deserve to be killed.

Our comrade did not let himself to be intimidated. He replied, saying that those whom the Portuguese call "bandits" are the liberators of Mozambique. They are stronger and more noble than the Portuguese soldiers, who insult arrested people. Speaking directly to the soldier who had kicked him, he said: "You have beaten me because you are affraid. You are demoralised, because you saw many of your colleagues killed in yesterday's ambush. I tell you that the day will come when the Portuguese soldiers will be brought to trial by the people, who are today enslaved by them". And, taking a stick, our Mozambican brother beat that soldier.

When they saw this, the other Portuguese soldiers started beating any Mozambican who was found near them. The people, encouraged by the words of their leader, started fighting. The Portuguese called the police of the post to arrest the Mozambicans involved in the fight. The policemen were Africans, in the service of the Portuguese. When several Mozambicans had been arrested, some Portuguese soldiers ran to them, angrily, and stabbed them with their knives in the sight of everybody, shouting: "Die, you nigger, die you nigger".

The police, composed of Africans, were shocked by these barbaric crimes. And seeing their African brothers, whom they had arrested and tied up, dying, fallen to the ground, covered with blood, they revolted. They turned the guns against the Portuguese soldiers and fired at them. The Portuguese soldiers started running away, in panic, to the post. Some of them fell, caught by the fire of the African policemen.

When the troops of the post heard the shots, they marched to the strategic hamlet. Then, the disorder grew. The African soldiers who were in the Portuguese army joined the African policemen and fired at the Portuguese soldiers, who answered their fire. Thus in MUEDA, on the 26th of March 1967, there was a great confusion and disorder, with many killed, on the enemy side as well as on the people's side. Many people

of that strategic hamlet, as well as many African soldiers and policemen, escaped into the bush and asked for the protection of FRELIMO forces.

This incident shows us several things:

- 1 - The Portuguese colonialist mentality, as revealed when the Portuguese soldiers, despising our traditional culture, tried to ridicule our dances.
- 2 - The national scope of our struggle and consequent isolation of the Portuguese, shown when the Portuguese soldier, expressing the general feeling and awareness of all Portuguese, said that "the whole Mozambican people are bandits" - thus contradicting the statements of their leaders, who say that "the struggle in Mozambique is launched by 'elements coming from outside the country'."
- 3 - The demoralisation of the Portuguese soldiers who murder, with knives, like butchers, Mozambicans tied up and without any chance of defending themselves. This was a revenge, motivated by the demoralisation caused to the Portuguese by the knowledge that everyday their colleagues are killed in the people's ambushes. Specifically, those soldiers had well in mind the memory of their colleagues who had been killed the day before.
- 4 - The high morale of the Mozambican people, who no longer curb themselves before their "bosses", but openly defy them, ready to fight them, even unarmed, even in a hamlet controlled by them.
- 5 - The nationalist spirit of the Mozambican people, including the African soldiers in the Portuguese army and the African policemen, who were mostly recruited by force and who, at the first opportunity, revolt against the Portuguese whom, they know, are their real enemies.

The Roman Catholic Church and Portuguese Colonialism

1. THE POPE GIVES HIS BLESSING TO PORTUGUESE COLONIALISM

Many of our militants, specially the ^{Roman} Catholics, have asked us about the recent visit the Pope paid to Salazar. "Did he really go to Portugal?" - they ask. "Yes". "And did he really give his blessing to Salazar? Is he not informed that the soldiers of Salazar are torturing and murdering our brothers, violating our sisters, burning our villages by Salazar's order?" - "He must know", we answer. "And still he gave his blessing to Salazar? Does this mean that the Pope supports the colonialist regime of Salazar?" "What do you think?" - we asked. "The facts show that he supports Salazar. And if he supports Salazar and his policy, he is our enemy. But how can a representative of Christ

approve the monstrous crimes the Portuguese perpetrate against our people? Christ preached love and equality among all the people..."

We then had to explain to our militants that the original ideals of Christ are far away, and that the Vatican is now a political and economic power, with great material interests. And that these material interests are put above the spiritual interests.

The Pope's visit to Salazar was aimed at strengthening the relations between the Vatican and the Portuguese Government. Fatima was only a pretext for that visit. The proof is that, knowing the financial difficulties that Salazar's regime is facing because of the colonial war, the Pope, during his visit took with him to Portugal and offered to Salazar, to be used overseas, 150,000 dollars. The Pope intended to do this secretly because, for obvious reasons, although he supports colonialism, he does not want to show it too openly. Salazar, however, gave this offer a wide publicity: for him, in fact, it is very important that the world know that the Pope himself finances Portugal's colonial war.

Our ^{Roman} catholic militants ask themselves, in this present context, if they can continue being true revolutionaries and catholics at the same time. They are finding many incompatibilities between these two positions - because, to be a catholic means to be integrated into an organisation - the Catholic Church - which spiritually and materially supports the enemies of our people, the Portuguese oppressors and exploiters.

Many of our militants have announced their decision to abandon catholicism.

2. THE CARDINAL OF LISBON WAS APPOINTED BRIGADIER IN THE PORTUGUESE COLONIALIST ARMY

" Today, the military members of the (Portuguese) government - ministers of National Defense, Army and Navy; State-secretary of the Air-Force; and Under-secretary of the Army, accompanied by the military Chiefs of Staff of the Army, Navy and Air-Force, went to pay their respects to the Cardinal of Lisbon, on the occasion of his appointment as BISHOP OF THE PORTUGUESE ARMED FORCES. This visit is the first official contact of the military bishop with the new and large community of believers which the Holy See has just bestowed upon him - the community of those who are serving in the military institutions. His Eminence the Cardinal will have the rank of Brigadier."

(From "DIARIO POPULAR", Lisbon, 22-12-66)

We must Fight United within Frelimo



We are fighting against Portuguese colonialism, for the liberation of our country, Mozambique. We want to conquer the Portuguese colonialists.

For us to conquer, we have to be strong. For us to be strong we have to be united.

UNITY is in fact one of the most important conditions for our victory. We can say that, if we are not united, we shall not be able to liberate our country, we shall be defeated by the enemy. In the past our people have been dominated precisely because of lack of unity.

But it is also certain that, if we are united, we shall rapidly conquer the Portuguese colonialists and we shall regain our freedom and independence.

Unity is not born by itself. Unity has to be built. And we see to it that today there are all the conditions for the realisation of Unity.

It is true that there are differences among us Mozambicans. Some of us are Macondes, others are Nianjas, others Macuas, Ajauas, etc. Some of us come from the mountains, others from the plains. Each of our tribes has its own language, its specific uses and habitudes and different cultures. There are differences among us. This is normal, in a big people like ours, with more than 7 million Mozambicans. In all big countries there are differences among the people.

But are these differences the cause of division? If one Mozambican speaks Nianja and another speaks Makonde, does this mean that they will fight one against the other only because their languages are different? It is obvious that the answer is NO. The differences which exist among the Mozambicans - of language, traditions, etc.- cannot cause division.

Is there anything which unites all Mozambicans, which determines the unity of all Mozambicans? There is. That fact that unites all Mozambicans is the COMMON SUFFERING, the suffering of all of us under the yoke of the Portuguese colonialists.

Let us see for example what happens in a plantation of a Portuguese Company. There live, side by side, in a regime of forced labour, recruited and sent there by force, hundreds of Mozambicans coming from different regions of Mozambique. Some of them came from Niassa, others from Cabo Delgado, others from Lourenço Marques, Zambezia, etc. They speak different languages, their dances and songs are different as well as their traditions and uses. All these Mozambicans who work in the plantation, coming from different parts of Mozambique, belonging to different tribes, are suffering the same exploitation and oppression. All of them eat the same miserable food, live in the same barrack, dirty and

without a minimum of conditions, and receive the same pittance of a salary. All of them want to liberate themselves from the colonialist "bosses", owners of the Company, and from the administradores and chefes de posto and cipaïos. All of them want to return to their families, from whom they are separated by force, and work in freedom and receive a just salary and see their dignity as men being respected. All these Mozambicans are therefore UNITED by their common aspirations - liquidate Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique and regain their freedom. They suffer together: therefore, they also want and must fight together to put an end to their sufferings.

But how can the Mozambicans from the different parts of Mozambique be united? How can they realise their unity of action? How can the Mozambicans from Gaza, for example, unite with the Mozambicans from Zambezia, Cabo Delgado, Niassa and the other Provinces of Mozambique in the struggle against our common enemy - the Portuguese colonialists?

That Unity is necessary! If the Mozambicans of Gaza take up arms against the colonialists alone, isolated, they will be defeated, because the colonialists are stronger. But if the Mozambicans of Gaza UNITE with the Mozambicans of all the other Provinces, if ALL the Mozambicans of THE WHOLE TERRITORY of Mozambique get together to fight, then the colonialists will be defeated, because the force of the people is greater.

What is it necessary to do, to realise practically this Unity?

It is necessary to join FRELIMO. FRELIMO is the expression of the will of the Mozambican people to be free, and at the same time FRELIMO is the instrument of that will. In FRELIMO are united Mozambicans of all tribes, of all parts of Mozambique.

All of us Mozambicans - Macuas, Macondes, Nianjas, Changanas, Ajaos, etc. - we want to be free. To be free we have to fight, united. To fight united we have to be in FRELIMO: because FRELIMO is the Movement which is organising the struggle of the whole Mozambican people against Portuguese colonialism, for the conquest of the complete National Independence of Mozambique.

ALL MOZAMBICANS OF ALL TRIBES ARE BROTHERS IN THE STRUGGLE!

ALL THE TRIBES OF MOZAMBIQUE MUST UNITE, IN THE COMMON
STRUGGLE FOR THE INDEPENDENCE OF OUR COUNTRY.

(From our national bulletin
"A VOZ DA REVOLUÇÃO ")

Vietnam

MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF VIETNAM

ON THE OCCASION OF THE WEEK OF SOLIDARITY - 13 to 19 MARCH

The week of solidarity with the Vietnamese people, engaged in a struggle against barbaric American Imperialism, is, for FRELIMO, a new occasion to reiterate the profound sympathy of the combatants and people of Mozambique to the people of Vietnam.

Together with the people of the world, particularly the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America, we stand on our feet against American imperialism and we condemn, once more, the criminal war which the Johnson Administration imposes upon the Vietnamese people.

We reiterate our entire support for the decision of the OSPAAAL as well as the steps taken by the 8th Council session of the OSPAAAL which took place in Nicosia, Cyprus, last month concerning Vietnam; and we reaffirm our total support for the Vietnamese people on their heroic war of resistance against American aggression, for the liberation of South Vietnam, defense of the North, and safeguard of the inalienable rights of the Vietnamese nation for independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity, in conformity with the 1954 agreements on Vietnam.

We demand the withdrawal of the U.S. invaders from Vietnam, and a complete and unconditional halting of bombardments by North Americans against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. We declare, once more, our recognition of the FLN of South Vietnam as the only legitimate and genuine representative of the South-Vietnamese people.

On this week of solidarity, the fighters and the whole people of Mozambique convey again to the people of Vietnam, North and South, to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and to the FLN, their heartfelt and fraternal greetings, and reaffirm their confidence that the near and final victory will belong to the Vietnamese people.

Dar Es Salaam, 13th of March, 1967

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF FRELIMO

Africa Day

STATEMENT

On the occasion of the 25th of MAY, AFRICA DAY

Today is Africa Day. Four years ago, on the 25th of May 1963, the Organisation of African Unity was born. It is that event which we celebrate today.

African Unity was a dream which had been harboured by all African people for a long time. When the African Governments, conscious of that necessity, understanding the importance of that aspiration of the African people, decided to settle their differences and realise UNITY, we all rejoiced at the realisation of that dream - the O.A.U..

The main objective of the OAU, as expressed in its Charter, is to eliminate colonialism and neo-colonialism in the African Continent. For the people of the Independent African countries the OAU meant the hope for them to regain their economic emancipation. For the people who, like us Mozambicans, were still under colonial domination and who are fighting for freedom, the OAU appeared as a guarantee of our victory. Backed by a strong, united Africa, no colonial power would be able to resist our fighting people.

Four years have passed since the creation of the OAU. During this time, Africa was the scene of many changes. Some of these changes were negative. The very existence of the OAU was threatened at times, as a result of the action of certain imperialist countries. In fact, since the inception of the OAU, Imperialism tried to undermine, to destroy that newly born unity which was starting to grow: because a really united and independent Africa would mean for the imperialist countries the loss of the immense wealth they were deriving from Africa.

The OAU, however, is in the process of overcoming all those difficulties. Today a new hope arises. There is a new confidence in the OAU, in its capability to achieve its objectives.

Several signs of this climate of confidence can be identified. The most important sign is the aid that the OAU, through its Liberation Committee, is giving to the Liberation Movements. This aid has increased steadily. We in FRELIMO are conscious that the successes we have achieved in our struggle for liberation are due, to a large extent, to the support given to us by the OAU. It seems that most of the African countries became aware of the importance of the struggle against colonialism and decided to give their contribution without reserves.

Another sign was the Summit of Five Nations, which was held in Cairo last April. Very important and realistic positions for the liberation of Africa were taken at that Summit. There the most progressive five African countries declared their support to the OAU, and reaffirmed their conviction in the vital role of the Organisation, for the Independence of Africa and for the strengthening of the cooperation among African countries in all fields. The final communique they issued shows that the Summit of Five was a very important step towards understanding and coo-

peration and solidarity among African countries in their common struggle against imperialism.

There is also Tanzania's ARUSHA DECLARATION. This is something which happened in one country but which will contribute for the reinforcement of the OAU. Because it will determine the economic independence of Tanzania and of all other countries which will follow her. And we know that the main factor responsible for the weakness of the OAU is economic. Overdependence of the African countries on capitalist countries, which use them for their political manoeuvres.

Today is AFRICA DAY. On this day, FRELIMO and the Mozambican people wish to express their hope that the African countries will do more to strengthen the OAU. Because only then the liberation of Mozambique, Angola, Guine(Bissao), South Africa, South West Africa, Zimbabwe and all other countries under foreign domination will be possible. We wish to express our confidence in the OAU and in the future of our Continent: AFRICA WILL BE UNITED AND FREE FROM COLONIALISM AND NEO-COLONIALISM.

LONG LIVE THE OAU !

LONG LIVE AFRICA, FREE AND UNITED !

Dar Es Salaam, 25th of May 1967

Factual Reports

WHO BENEFITS FROM MOZAMBIQUE?

= THE UNITED STATES

To the South of Inhassoro, on the Coast, the American-owned Mozambique Gulf Oil will start boring a new oil well.

At the Inhanbane "district"(Southern Mozambique) the same company has started prospecting at Rio das Pedras.

The American-owned Firestone 'Portuguese' will invest 1,875,000 pounds in a new tyre factory to be built soon at Beira. The director, Mr. A. Conrad Derr was recently in Beira.

= BRITAIN

At Inhanbane, the British firm Gill and Duffus, in a joint venture with Peirce Leslie Co., opened a plant for de-husking cashew nuts on December 10th, 1966. The new factory will have an initial capacity of 6,000 tons of raw seeds a year.

The British owned firm Sena Sugar Estates Ltd. produced 113,868 tons of sugar (or 70%) of the 163,669 tons of Mozambique output for 1965-66.

= SWITZERLAND

The Swiss concern "Nestle" is going to open a plant at Lourenço.

Marques and use the local milk for an initial production of 7,500 tons per annum. An initial investment of 500,000 pounds is being contemplated.

=SOUTH AFRICA

The American Gulf Oil Company in a joint venture with South African companies, is going to build a 359 kms pipe-line to direct natural gas from Moamba (Southern Mozambique) to the industrial complex of Witwatersrand. This, it is claimed, will make South Africa a serious competitor with Western industrialized countries. A daily transport of 200 million cubic feet of gas, at prices 4 times lower than in South Africa, is envisaged.

A South African Agricultural Society 'Nylrivier Boordery (EDMS)BPK' started work in the Chimoio Region, with South African personnel and equipment.

Ed: After all this, it is not surprising to read in the Guardian (3.12.66), quoted in the Portuguese press, that Mozambique is on the verge of an 'economic miracle'. It is just a pity that the 6 million Mozambicans are not going to take any part in the 'miracle'. The great 'promoters' of this miracle, according to the importance of their investments, reports the 'Guardian', are JAPAN, WEST GERMANY, UNITED STATES, FRANCE and BRITAIN.

NEW ARMY LEGISLATION

At the same time, new legislation on Military Service has been submitted to Salazar's 'yesmen' in the 'National Assembly'.

Compulsory military service will be now extended to 3 years and possibly to 4.

The age for the call-up will be 18.

Men between the age of 18 and 22 will not be allowed to emigrate or leave the country until they have done their military service.

Until the age of 45, men will be subjected to periodical medical inspection to choose the fittest.

Those unfit for active service at the front will be enlisted in some capacity suited to their capabilities, under the supervision of the Fascist Militia, the 'Portuguese Legion'.

A novel feature of the new legislation will be the admission for the first time of women into the forces in other capacities than as nurses. They will be used in the Auxiliary Services.

(Quoted from
'PORTUGUESE AND COLONIAL BULLETIN',
February/April 1967)